
Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee, Florida

MONTHLY STATISTICAL BULLETIN

of the
Unemployment Compensation Division
and the
Employment Service Division

A Factual Presentation of
Unemployment Compensation
and Employment Service Ac-
tivities and the Results
of Investigations and Re-
search Studies in Florida

JULY 1940

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STATE SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	JUNE 1940	MAY 1940	PER CENT CHANGE (JUNE OVER MAY)	PER CENT CHANGE (JUNE 1940 OVER JUNE 1939)
BENEFIT PAYMENTS:				
NUMBER	54,102	52,415	+ 3.2	+ 76.3
AMOUNT	\$504,908.67	\$475,031.87	+ 6.3	+ 123.3
CLAIMS RECEIVED: *				
INITIAL	13,561	8,615	+ 57.4	+ 19.1
CONTINUED	51,468	51,011	+ 0.9	+ 57.9
WAITING PERIOD	16,179	14,811	+ 12.3	- 47.3
TOTAL	81,208	74,037	+ 9.7	+ 8.7
AGENT STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:				
INITIAL	1,063	1,365	- 22.1	+ 91.8
CONTINUED	8,363	10,075	- 16.9	+ 107.3
TOTAL	9,426	11,440	- 17.6	+ 105.4
LIABLE STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:				
INITIAL	1,009	1,234	- 18.2	+ 34.0
CONTINUED	6,727	6,284	+ 7.0	+ 31.7
TOTAL	7,736	7,518	+ 2.9	+ 32.0
INITIAL DETERMINATIONS:				
ELIGIBLE	6,971	4,361	+ 59.8	- 19.4
INELIGIBLE	5,189	5,163	+ 0.5	+ 31.2
TOTAL	12,160	9,524	+ 27.7	- 3.5

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	JUNE	MAY		
FIELD VISITS	689	1,045	- 34.1	- 53.1
NEW APPLICATIONS	9,697	9,927	- 2.3	- 17.3
RENEWALS	7,151	6,757	+ 5.8	NB
ACTIVE FILE	68,932	63,287	+ 8.9	- 3.0
EMPLOYER ORDERS	1,819	2,039	- 10.8	NB
PLACEMENTS	2,303	2,664	- 13.6	+ 4.1
CLAIMANT PLACEMENTS	360	508	- 29.1	- 14.7
VETERAN PLACEMENTS	69	68	+ 1.5	- 32.4
AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS **	1,114	2,349	- 52.6	NB

* DOES NOT INCLUDE MULTI-STATE CLAIMS
 ** INCLUDES BOTH SUPPLEMENTARY AND COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS
 NB - NO BREAKDOWN MADE DURING 1939

S T A T E O P E R A T I O N S

A comparison - June to May 1940

Benefit Payments Increase 6.3%

Payments to Florida's unemployed workers during June exceeded those made during May by \$29,876.80 as the payment amount rose from \$475,031.87 to \$504,908.67. Most of this increase occurred in the citrus and vegetable producing areas but the largest single increase was in multi-state payments which rose from \$27,842.23 to \$42,990.88. June 1939 payments were more than doubled as a rise of 125.3% was noted.

Initial Claims Jump 57.4%

The largest increase in any activity was made in the number of initial claims filed. These claims jumped from 8,615 in May to 13,561 in June, indicating a further increase in the amount of benefits paid. Continued claims showed an increase of 0.9% as waiting period claims increased 12.3%. All types of Florida claims rose 9.7% during the month and exceeded those of June 1939 by 8.7%.

Agent State Claims Continue to Fall

Following a 14% drop during May, agent state claims for June fell 17.6%. The drop was in both initial claims, which fell 22.1%, and continued claims, which fell 16.9%. This was, however, a rise of 105.4% over the June 1939 figure.

Liable State Claims Rise Slightly

The total number of liable state claims filed during June was 7,736 - an increase over May of 2.9%. The rise was all accounted for in the number of continued claims - initial claims falling 18.2% - to indicate a future decline in the number of continued claims. This rise brought the increase over June 1939 to 32.0%.

Initial Determinations of Eligibility Rise 59.8%

Although the total number of initial determinations rose only 27.7%, the number which were determined eligible jumped practically 60%. This means that more persons filing initial claims will actually receive unemployment compensation. Despite this increase, there was a drop of 19.4% from the number determined eligible in June 1939.

34% Fewer Field Visits Made During June

With the large increase in the State-wide claim load consuming much of the time of the local office personnel, which time might ordinarily have been used in making field visits (calls on prospective employers), the number of field visits for June fell 34.1%. This constituted a decrease of 53.1% from the number of field visits made the same month of 1939.

New Applications Decline 2.3%

The number of persons making their first application for employment through the facilities of the Florida State Employment Service fell 2.3% from the number for the preceding month. An increase in the claim load is usually accompanied by a rise in the number of new applications, but most of the June claims were filed by persons who had previously registered for jobs. The drop from the June 1939 figure was 17.3%.

Renewals Rise 5.8%

The number of renewals made during June totalled 7,151, an increase of 5.8% over the 6,757 for May. This rise was largely due to the increase in the claim load which caused the claimants to renew their applications when filing claims.

Active File Increases 8.9%

The number of persons listed in the Employment Service files as actively seeking work, increased from 63,287 in May to 68,932 in June. Many of these additions were new applications and renewals which resulted from the large number of persons filing claims for unemployment compensation. (Before a person may file a claim for unemployment compensation he must have an application for employment in the active files of the Employment Service). The current active file is 3.0% less than that of June 1939.

Employer Orders Fall 10.8%

With the decrease in employment opportunities caused by the beginning of the "slack season" in industry, 10.8% fewer employer orders were received by the Employment Service.

All Placements Off 13.6%

The decrease in the number of employer orders was accompanied by a decrease in the number of placements made during June. The total number of placements fell from 2,664 to 2,303. This decline brought the placement figure 4.1% below that of June 1939.

Claimant Placements Drop 29.1%

The number of claimants for unemployment compensation who were placed in jobs fell from 508 in May to 360 in June - a drop of 29.1%. This was a drop, from the June 1939 figure, of 14.7%.

Veteran Placements Are Steady

Almost identical were the number of veteran placements during each of the last two months, with June exceeding May by one. The May total was 68 and the June total 69. 32.4% more veterans were placed during June 1939.

Agricultural Placements Drop 52.6%

Placements of workers in agriculture fell from 2,349 to 1,114 as the vegetable and fruit crops required fewer workers. Only relatively small and scattered harvesting operations were carried on during the month.

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS *

Eligibility Shows Rise of 11.56%

Of the 12,160 initial determinations made during June, 6,971 found the claimants eligible to receive benefits. This figure was an increase of 11.56% over that of May and brought eligibility to the highest point yet reached under the new provisions of the Law, which raised the requirements for eligibility.

The major cause of the rise in eligibility was the receipt of claims from persons who had previously drawn benefits. The fact that these persons had previously drawn benefits would necessitate their already having more or less substantial wage credits. In addition to those wage credits on which benefits had previously been drawn, many of the claimants had earned further wage credits through recent employment.

Many of the persons in this group would have filed their claims earlier this year had it not been for the provisions of the Law which prevent a claimant, who has once been determined eligible, from filing another eligible claim during the same benefit year. **

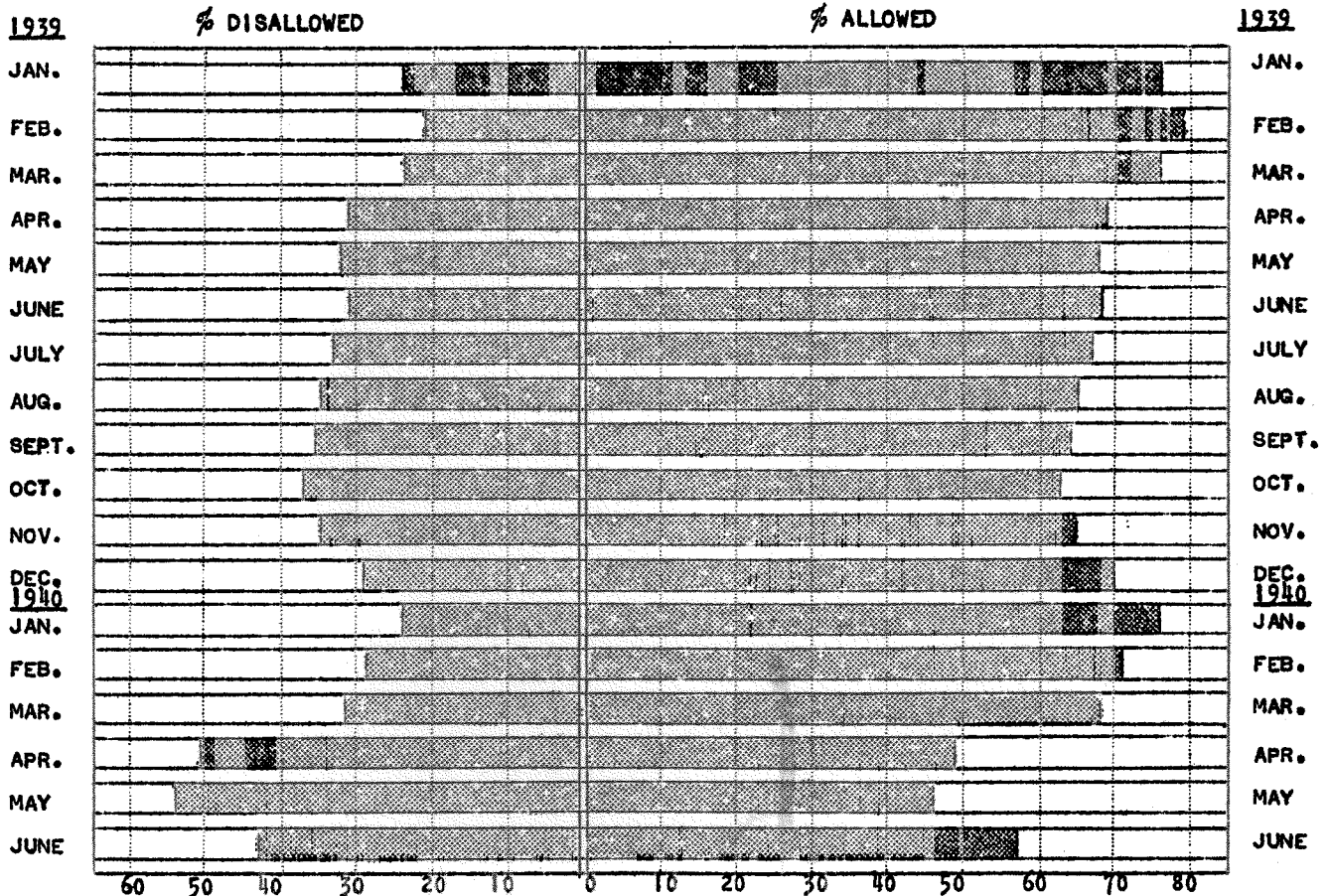
* Initial determinations are original decisions on a claimant's eligibility to receive benefit payments. If the claimant is otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation he will be determined eligible if his earnings are sufficient. If he is determined to be ineligible it will be for one of three reasons:

1. No Wage Records - no record of claimant's having earned wages in covered employment.
2. Insufficient Wage Credits - some earnings in covered employment, but not enough to fulfill the requirements of the Law.
3. Other Reasons - few claims fall in this class; most of those being so classified because the claimant has filed a prior claim, etc.

** Benefit Year - the fifty-two consecutive week period beginning with the day the individual first files a valid claim for benefits.

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS MADE DURING 1939 AND 1940, BY PER CENT ALLOWED AND DISALLOWED

MONTH	TOTAL	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED	% ALLOWED	% DISALLOWED
1939					
JANUARY	12,322	9,407	2,915	76.34	23.66
FEBRUARY	7,939	6,297	1,642	79.32	20.68
MARCH	5,141	3,911	1,230	76.07	23.93
APRIL	5,195	3,578	1,617	68.87	31.13
MAY	9,683	6,279	3,404	67.94	32.06
JUNE	12,602	8,647	3,955	68.62	31.38
JULY	13,363	8,944	4,419	66.93	33.07
AUGUST	13,812	12,258	1,554	88.76	11.24
SEPTEMBER	9,803	3,377	6,426	34.34	65.66
OCTOBER	6,238	3,910	2,328	62.68	37.32
NOVEMBER	5,470	1,470	4,000	26.88	73.12
DECEMBER	5,068	3,578	1,490	70.60	29.40
1940					
JANUARY	7,489	5,699	1,790	76.10	23.90
FEBRUARY	8,337	5,908	2,429	70.86	29.14
MARCH	7,631	5,223	2,408	68.44	31.56
APRIL	9,628	4,757	4,871	49.41	50.59
MAY	9,524	4,361	5,163	45.77	54.23
JUNE	12,160	6,971	5,189	57.33	42.67



Jacksonville Leads in June Placements

The general drop in placements made by the Employment Service continued through the month of June among the local offices. Jacksonville reported the largest volume of complete placements for the second consecutive month. The total placements for all offices dropped to 2,303 as compared with the total of 2,664 recorded in May. Private placements fell off 20.9% from 2,205 for May to 1,744 for June. The drop in private placements in the Jacksonville office was 38.1% but the volume of public placements made by that office placed it in front of all others with a total of 328 complete placements for the month. Tampa placed second with 319 placements and Miami placed third with 295. Both reported the same number of private placements - 286. The Miami figure represented a decrease of 19.2% from May while the same figure for Tampa represented a decrease of 43.2% from the previous month.

Fort Lauderdale, Lake City, Marianna, Ocala, St. Augustine and Tallahassee all reported sizeable increases in placement activity. Marianna showed the biggest increase and reported 201 complete placements to rank fourth in the State during the month. The majority of placements made in this office, however, were public placements on construction projects.

Gainesville reported 675 and St. Augustine 268 supplementary placements during June. Practically all of these placements were in agricultural industries. The Arcadia office reported 102 supplementary placements during the month.

PLACEMENTS AND FIELD VISITS FOR JUNE 1940

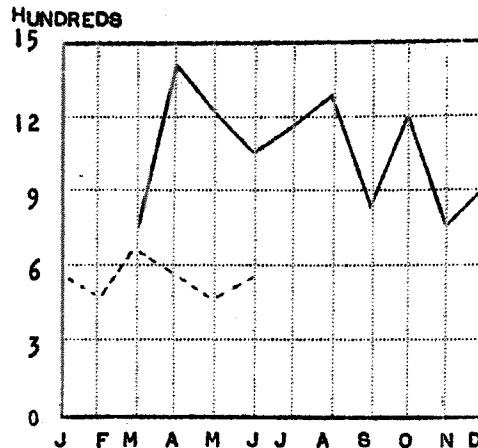
LOCAL OFFICE	COMPLETE PLACEMENTS					PUBLIC	SUPPLEMENTARY PLACEMENTS	FIELD VISITS
	TOTAL	NUMBER	PER CENT CHANGE FROM MAY 1940	REGULAR (OVER 1 MONTH)	TEMP. (1 MO. OR LESS)			
STATE TOTAL	2,303	1,744	- 20.9	978	766	559	1,137	689
ARCADIA	23	23	- 15.6	-	23	-	102	65
BRADENTON	20	20	- 32.6	17	3	-	-	29
DAYTONA BEACH	125	33	+ 88.2	26	7	92	4	-
FORT LAUDERDALE	58	58	- 1.2	39	19	-	-	13
FORT MYERS	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	47
FORT PIERCE	9	9	0.0	6	3	-	-	37
GAINESVILLE	100	86	- 10.4	42	44	14	675	49
JACKSONVILLE	328	239	- 38.1	150	89	89	3	95
KEY WEST	38	22	- 42.1	7	15	16	-	12
LAKE CITY	39	32	+ 33.3	31	1	7	-	24
LAKELAND	83	24	- 44.2	19	5	59	40	76
LEESBURG	13	8	- 20.0	8	-	5	-	-
MARIANNA	201	92	+ 53.3	90	2	109	19	25
MIAMI	295	286	- 19.2	150	136	9	-	28
OCALA	32	32	+ 33.3	31	1	-	-	25
ORLANDO	48	42	- 19.2	20	22	6	-	7
PANAMA CITY	43	22	- 53.1	15	7	21	6	22
PENSACOLA	99	79	- 41.0	52	27	20	-	12
ST. AUGUSTINE	120	118	+ 32.2	25	93	1	268	15
ST. PETERSBURG	76	76	- 8.4	49	27	-	-	-
TALLAHASSEE	101	71	+ 22.4	39	32	30	1	19
TAMPA	319	286	- 43.2	139	147	33	18	28
WEST PALM BEACH	132	84	- 25.0	23	61	48	-	49
WINTER HAVEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32

ONLY ONE PLACEMENT REPORTED IN MAY
 VOLUME TOO SMALL FOR SIGNIFICANT COMPARISON
 NO PLACEMENTS MADE IN JUNE

PUBLIC PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	565
FEBRUARY	-	484
MARCH	747	673
APRIL	,439	581
MAY	,203	459
JUNE	,067	559
JULY	,152	
AUGUST	,278	
SEPTEMBER	798	
OCTOBER	1,216	
NOVEMBER	865	
DECEMBER	889	

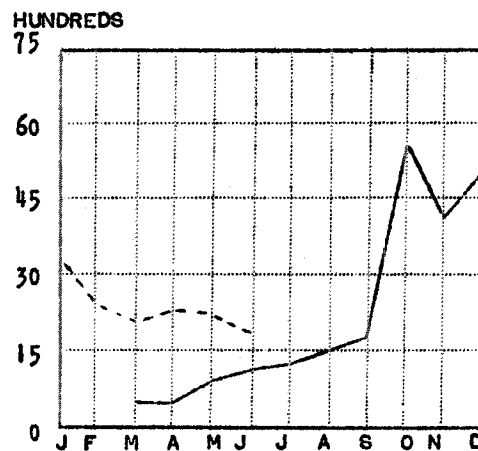
PUBLIC PLACEMENTS



PRIVATE PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	3,334
FEBRUARY	-	2,323
MARCH	449	2,126
APRIL	442	2,212
MAY	832	2,205
JUNE	1,003	1,744
JULY	,071	
AUGUST	,441	
SEPTEMBER	,770	
OCTOBER	5,793	
NOVEMBER	4,084	
DECEMBER	1,996	

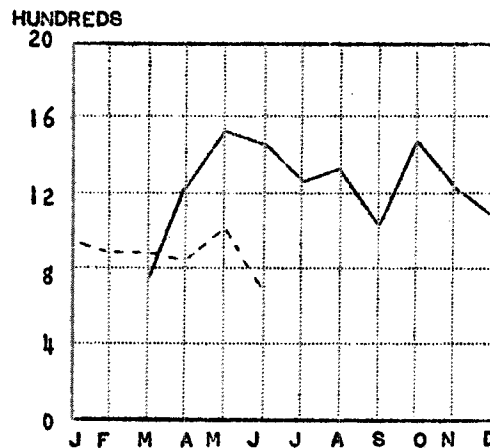
PRIVATE PLACEMENTS



FIELD VISITS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	998
FEBRUARY	-	611
MARCH	773	611
APRIL	,204	865
MAY	,547	1,045
JUNE	,468	689
JULY	,232	
AUGUST	,317	
SEPTEMBER	,009	
OCTOBER	,475	
NOVEMBER	,411	
DECEMBER	,072	

FIELD VISITS



NOTE:

SOLID LINE — 1939
BROKEN LINE — 1940

New Applications Drop 2.3% -- Active File Increases 8.9%

For the second consecutive month the active file of workers seeking employment through the local offices increased although the number of new applications taken during the same period showed a decrease. This condition resulted from the renewal of many applications previously in the active file. The seasonal shut-downs in many sections of the State sent large numbers of former applicants and claimants back to the offices in an effort to find some off-season employment. In cases such as these where a registration card had been previously prepared and has become inactive, the renewal of the application does not constitute a new application for employment but is recorded as a regular renewal, thus becoming an addition to the active file.

The number of new applications taken during June 1940 fell 17.3% below those taken during June 1939. This is due in large part to the fact that 1939 was the first year in which the present system of public employment offices was in operation in the State and it was during the seasonal lay-offs in the summer of 1939 that many hundreds of workers visited the offices for the first time to file "New Applications" for work. Many of these same workers are returning to the offices during this same period of 1940 but are not being shown as new applicants since the offices have maintained their former registrations in an inactive file during their seasonal employment.

Miami took the most new applications during June, reporting 1,918 -- a decrease of 10.5% from the previous month. Jacksonville, with 1,354, and Tampa, with 1,074, placed second and third respectively.

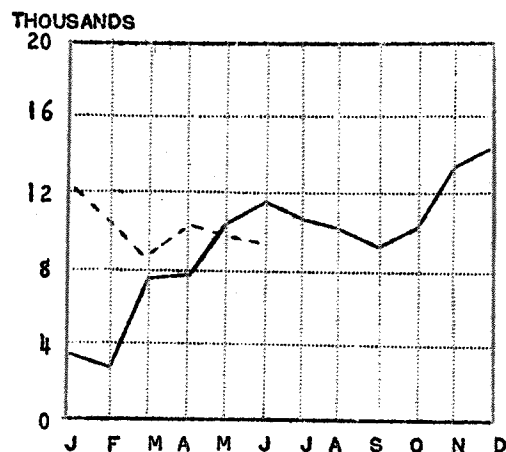
NEW APPLICATIONS AND ACTIVE FILE

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS					ACTIVE FILE	
	NUMBER RECEIVED			% CHANGED FROM		JUNE 30 1940	PER CENT CHANGE FROM MAY 1940
	JUNE 1940	MAY 1940	JUNE 1939	MAY 1940	JUNE 1939		
STATE TOTAL	9,697	9,927	11,720	- 2.3	- 17.3	68,932	+ 8.9
ARCADIA	120	99	236	+ 21.2	- 49.2	1,722	+ 37.3
BRADENTON	197	150	489	+ 31.3	- 59.7	1,133	+ 31.1
DAYTONA BEACH	252	361	289	- 27.4	- 5.3	1,473	- 11.3
FORT LAUDERDALE	261	260	316	+ 0.4	- 17.4	1,454	+ 17.7
FORT MYERS	65	64	107	+ 1.6	- 39.3	796	+ 15.4
FORT PIERCE	110	96	253	+ 14.6	- 56.5	856	+ 66.5
GAINESVILLE	240	233	498	+ 3.0	- 51.7	1,462	+ 18.5
JACKSONVILLE	1,354	1,516	1,364	- 10.7	- 0.7	10,860	+ 18.0
KEY WEST	78	41	44	+ 90.2	+ 77.3	1,757	+ 3.5
LAKE CITY	115	131	73	- 12.2	+ 57.5	1,611	+ 16.1
LAKELAND	449	620	608	- 27.6	- 26.2	3,219	+ 16.2
LEESBURG	212	116	563	+ 82.8	- 62.3	2,252	+ 25.9
MARIANNA	209	189	347	+ 10.6	- 39.8	1,868	+ 63.5
MIAMI	1,918	2,144	1,776	- 10.5	+ 8.0	10,541	- 10.0
OCALA	218	206	281	+ 5.8	- 22.4	1,208	+ 7.8
ORLANDO	394	334	985	+ 18.0	- 60.0	3,516	+ 52.5
PANAMA CITY	167	126	140	+ 32.5	+ 19.3	973	+ 9.4
PENSACOLA	350	396	408	- 11.6	- 14.2	3,865	- 6.9
ST. AUGUSTINE	170	115	242	+ 47.8	- 29.8	1,467	+ 7.7
ST. PETERSBURG	473	544	426	- 13.1	+ 11.0	4,130	- 7.5
TALLAHASSEE	240	170	304	+ 41.2	- 53.9	1,644	- 1.5
TAMPA	1,074	1,071	991	+ 0.3	+ 8.4	5,283	- 24.6
WEST PALM BEACH	429	508	209	- 15.6	+ 105.3	2,212	+ 14.6
WINTER HAVEN	592	437	771	+ 35.5	- 23.2	3,390	+ 62.5

NEW APPLICATIONS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	3,497	12,226
FEBRUARY	2,200	10,575
MARCH	7,642	8,122
APRIL	7,818	10,184
MAY	10,318	9,927
JUNE	11,720	9,697
JULY	10,882	
AUGUST	10,146	
SEPTEMBER	9,498	
OCTOBER	10,363	
NOVEMBER	3,585	
DECEMBER	4,287	

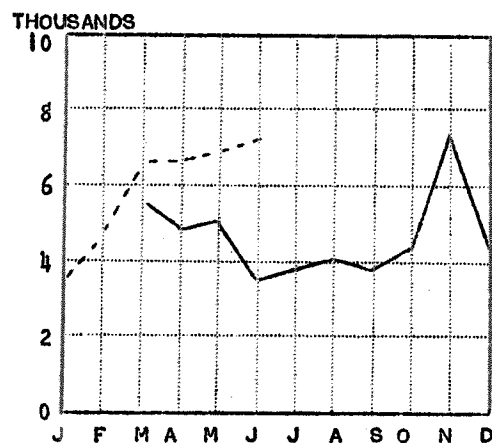
NEW APPLICATIONS



RENEWALS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	3,626
FEBRUARY	-	4,708
MARCH	5,679	9,917
APRIL	4,877	9,622
MAY	4,911	6,757
JUNE	3,680	7,151
JULY	3,821	
AUGUST	3,913	
SEPTEMBER	3,856	
OCTOBER	4,397	
NOVEMBER	7,550	
DECEMBER	4,729	

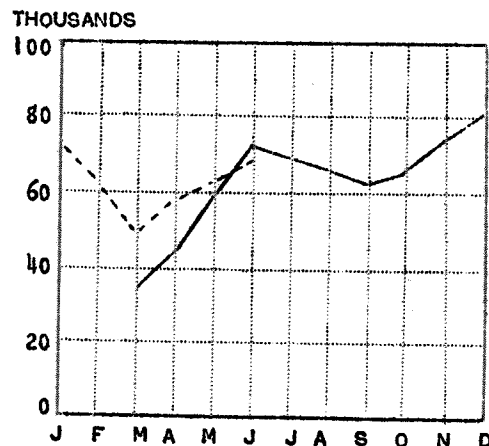
RENEWALS



ACTIVE FILE

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	72,501
FEBRUARY	-	64,734
MARCH	34,569	49,001
APRIL	42,695	59,033
MAY	58,524	65,287
JUNE	71,065	68,932
JULY	70,983	
AUGUST	55,292	
SEPTEMBER	61,686	
OCTOBER	64,085	
NOVEMBER	74,598	
DECEMBER	80,907	

ACTIVE FILE



BENEFIT PAYMENTS *

Average Check Continues Rise

With a total of \$504,908.67, and 54,102 checks, the average check for June rose to \$9.33. This topped the previous high average of \$9.06 which was reached during May of this year.

Reference to the small table at the top of the next page will show the average for each type of payment. Total payments (payments of full weekly benefit amount to totally unemployed workers) averaged \$10.02, but the average for all payments is lower because of the inclusion of other types of payments which are for less than the full weekly benefit amount - payments for partial unemployment averaged \$7.27 and irregular payments, \$4.31.

Payments for less than the full weekly benefit amount are of two types:

- (1) Partial Payments - payments made to workers who are partially employed but not to the extent of earning as much as their weekly benefit amount.
- (2) Irregular Payments - payments made to workers whose benefit balance is less than their weekly benefit amount.

Miami Holds Lead in Benefit Payments

Miami, with 7,604 checks for \$85,703.66, 17% of the State total, led the State in the number of checks and the amount of benefit payments. In second and third places, respectively, were Jacksonville with a total of \$68,707.86, and Tampa with a total of \$42,938.18. Multi-State payments totalled \$42,990.88.

State Shows Heavy Increase Over June 1939

The total number of payments for the State rose from \$226,069.98 in June 1939, to \$504,908.67 during the same month of 1940.

In June 1939, Miami accounted for \$51,162.93, or 22.63% of the State total, to place first in the amount of benefit payments; Jacksonville and Tampa, which held second and third places during June 1940, reversed their positions from June 1939 when Tampa payments totalled \$32,559.59 to place second and Jacksonville placed third with \$23,411.24.

More benefit payments were paid in each local office area, except Key West, during June 1940 than during June 1939.

* See tables on the two following pages.

ANALYSIS OF BENEFIT CHECKS ISSUED DURING MONTH OF JUNE 1940
BY TYPE OF PAYMENT

TYPE OF PAYMENT	NO. OF PAYMENTS	AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS	PER CENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE PAYMENT
Partial	6,322	\$45,983.50	9.11	\$ 7.27
Irregular	3,476	14,995.50	2.97	4.31
Total	44,304	443,929.67	87.92	10.02
All Payments	54,102	\$504,908.67	100.00	\$ 9.33

COMPARISON OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENT MADE DURING
MONTH OF JUNE 1939 and 1940 -- LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION

LOCAL OFFICE	June 1940		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT	June 1939		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT
	NUMBER	AMOUNT		NUMBER	AMOUNT	
STATE TOTAL	54,102	\$504,908.67	100.00	30,693	\$226,069.98	100.00
Arcadia	740	6,401.08	1.27	230	1,415.97	0.63
Bradenton	867	7,674.57	1.52	198	1,497.44	0.66
Daytona Beach	537	5,583.00	1.11	420	3,487.97	1.54
Fort Lauderdale	592	6,122.00	1.21	464	4,052.05	1.79
Fort Myers	434	3,656.00	0.72	125	924.63	0.41
Fort Pierce	621	6,082.50	1.20	147	1,193.68	0.53
Gainesville	818	6,203.50	1.23	218	1,757.88	0.78
Jacksonville	7,566	68,707.86	13.60	3,335	23,411.24	10.36
Key West	117	877.00	0.17	232	1,575.15	0.70
Lake City	439	3,943.50	0.78	86	574.12	0.25
Lakeland	3,831	33,926.52	6.72	1,732	11,145.74	4.93
Leesburg	1,196	10,619.75	2.10	1,110	6,071.30	2.69
Marianna	1,020	7,521.50	1.49	779	4,256.65	1.88
Miami	7,604	85,703.66	17.00	5,307	51,162.93	22.63
Ocala	1,170	9,666.69	1.91	879	5,604.72	2.48
Orlando	3,959	35,530.92	7.04	1,458	9,310.26	4.12
Panama City	851	7,763.00	1.54	413	2,970.11	1.31
Pensacola	1,587	12,663.60	2.51	1,027	6,831.16	3.02
St. Augustine	649	5,628.00	1.11	270	2,264.82	1.00
St. Petersburg	2,388	23,673.77	4.69	715	5,379.00	2.38
Tallahassee	2,303	15,240.00	3.02	1,620	7,572.11	3.35
Tampa	5,355	42,938.18	8.50	4,690	32,559.59	14.40
West Palm Beach	1,601	17,228.54	3.41	1,245	10,870.10	4.81
Winter Haven	4,063	38,562.65	7.64	2,322	15,596.18	6.90
Multi-State	3,794	42,990.88	8.51	1,671	14,585.18	6.45

Average check during June 1939 - \$7.37 Average check during June 1940 - \$9.33

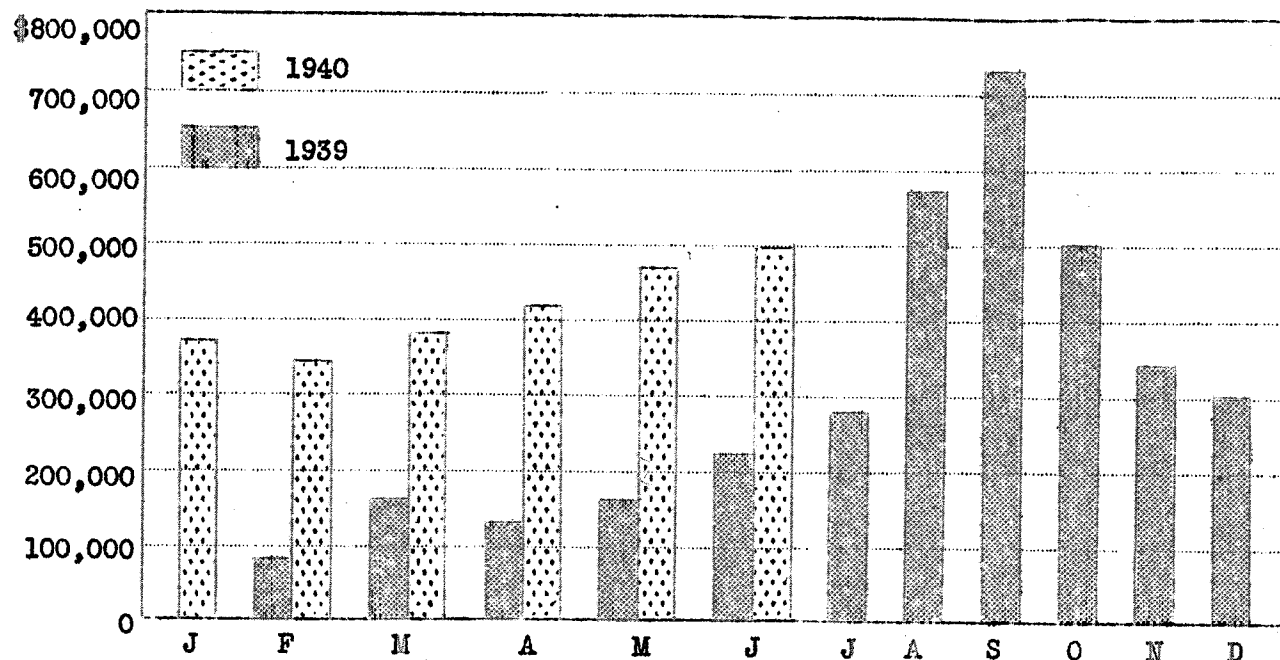
June Benefit Payments Highest for the Year

June, continuing the steady month-to-month increase, topped all other months of 1940 in the amount of benefit payments with a total of \$504,908.67. This brought the total of all 1940 payments to \$2,503,012.52 and the total for 1939 and 1940 to more than six million (\$6,007,124.97).

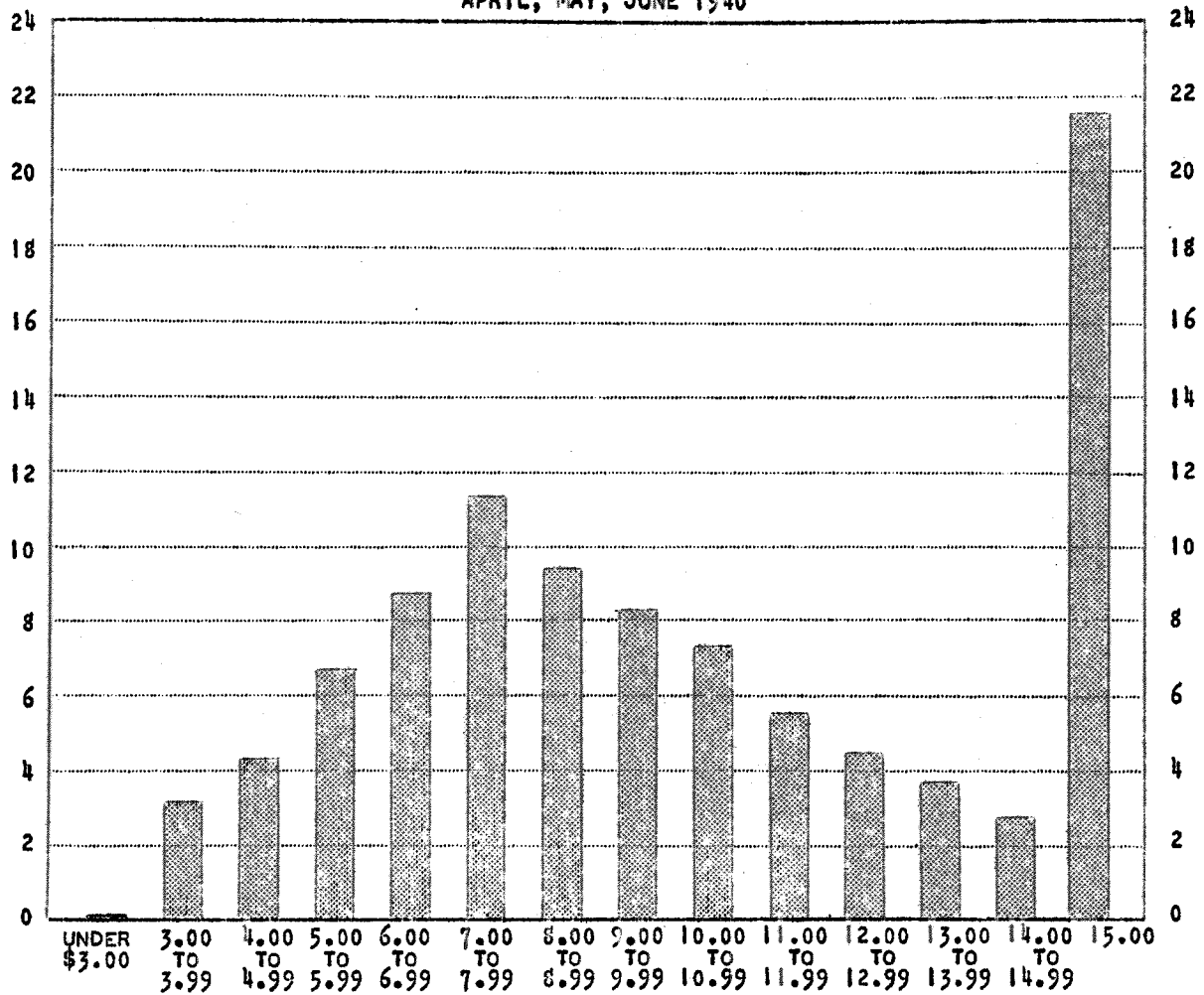
BENEFIT PAYMENT AMOUNTS - FEBRUARY 1939 THROUGH JUNE 1940		
MONTH	1939	1940
January	*	\$375,872.83
February	\$ 85,539.45	340,742.38
March	161,820.87	381,665.73
April	134,740.77	424,791.04
May	167,036.25	475,031.87
June	226,069.98	504,908.67
July	281,448.99	
August	574,663.17	
September	732,542.54	
October	498,749.37	
November	338,279.57	
December	303,221.49	
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$3,504,112.45	\$2,503,012.52
Total benefit payments to date - - - - -		\$6,007,124.97

*Florida did not make benefit payments prior to February 1939.

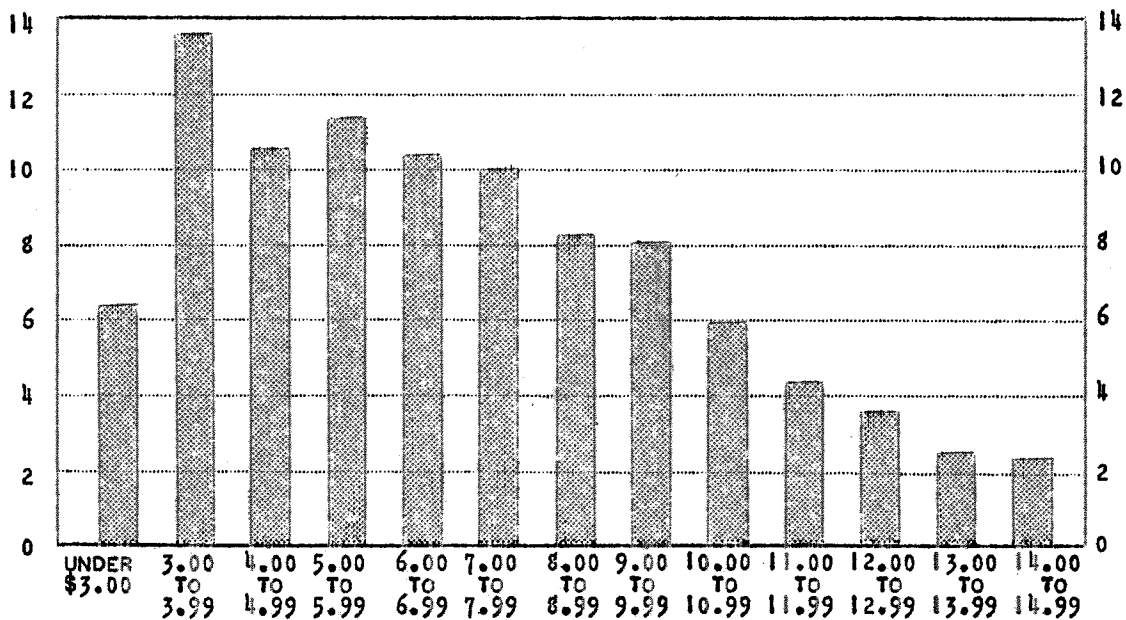
MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND IN FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT PAYMENTS FEBRUARY 1939 - JUNE 1940



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS
BY SIZE OF CHECK, AND BY TYPE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
APRIL, MAY, JUNE 1940



SIZE OF BENEFIT CHECK



GUARANTEED EMPLOYMENT ACCOUNT

During the 1939 legislative session, Section 8 E, establishing the guaranteed employment account provision, was added to the Florida Law. The wording used was the same as that which was contained in the Social Security Act. Since that amendment, however, the Social Security Act has also been amended and different requirements established so that the two laws are not now in exact agreement. For any Florida employer to operate under a guaranteed employment plan and at the same time meet the requirements of the Federal Act, in relation to receiving credit on his Federal tax, he would have to meet the requirements of both the Florida and Federal laws. According to the requirements, the Industrial Commission has passed regulation 44.

An employer who desires to operate under this provision must submit a plan which provides that he will guarantee in advance at least thirty hours of wages for each of forty calendar weeks in twelve months to all individuals employed in the establishment to which the guaranty is applicable. If the plan provides a guaranty for more than forty weeks, an hour of the weekly guaranty of thirty hours can be deducted for each week in excess of forty. The plan may provide that the guaranty will not be applicable to new employees until after a probationary period which may not exceed twelve consecutive calendar weeks. The employer must post security and give assurance satisfactory to the Commission for the fulfillment of his guaranteed wages. This security, equal to 10% of the pay roll, will be used for the payment of guaranteed wages if the employer does not himself pay the remuneration. The guaranteed employment account is to be used solely for the payment of benefits to individuals covered by the guaranty if the guaranty is not fulfilled or renewed and who are otherwise eligible under the State law.

A further requirement of the Florida Act is that no reduced rate of contributions to the guaranteed employment account can be allowed unless the amount in the account exceeds $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total wages payable in accordance with the guaranty with respect to the preceding calendar year and unless the guaranty was fulfilled during the preceding calendar year. A further requirement of the Social Security Act in this respect is that the guaranty of remuneration must have been fulfilled in the preceding year and the balance in such guaranteed employment account must amount to not less than $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the pay roll for the three years preceding the computation date and that such contributions were payable to such account with respect to three years preceding the computation date. These two provisions are not one and the same, although mathematically they appear to be the same. If the pay roll remained the same throughout three years, $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ for one year or $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for three years would be the same. However, with a rising pay roll over a three

year period, $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ would apply; but with a falling pay roll $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for three years would apply. This is best illustrated by the following example:

Pay rolls of	\$10,000			
	\$12,500			
	\$15,000			
	<u>\$37,500</u>	x	2.5	= \$ 937.50
	\$15,000	x	7.5	= 1,125.00

In this instance with a rising pay roll, the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for three years would be less than the $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ for the last year, so that $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ under the Florida law would prevail. Reversing the order of the pay rolls so that they would fall in the following order:

	\$15,000			
	\$12,500			
	\$10,000			
	<u>\$37,500</u>	x	2.5	= \$ 937.50
	\$10,000	x	7.5	= 750.00

Therefore, with a falling pay roll the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate for three years would apply as this rate would be a higher requirement than the $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the last year's pay roll. It is a well known fact that pay rolls are not static, so that the required amount would always be higher with this necessity of meeting the requirements under both laws than it would if operating only under one law.

There is a further definite limitation placed on the use of guaranteed employment accounts by the Federal Act, this being that before a reduced rate of contributions can be permitted, contributions must have been payable into such account for three years preceeding the computation date. For instance, there have not yet been any guaranteed employment accounts established, and if any accounts are established, say as of January 1, 1941, three years must have elapsed prior to the time any reduced contribution rates would be allowed on any such account, and the rate would only be reduced after that period if the account meets the other mentioned requirements. It should also be noted that there are no statutory provisions concerning eligibility or disqualification, no matter how flagrant the misconduct of the guaranteed worker. Such provisions would have to be developed.

It is incumbent upon the Commission to supplement these basic statutory standards by providing requisite contribution, benefit, and auditing procedures and details necessary to insure the effective

operation of the plan and integration thereof with standard unemployment compensation provisions. There would have to be a method of checking up on the compliance of employers with their guaranties. Each employer would have to file a separate statement of each guaranty, giving the name of the individual, his Social Security Account Number, the number of weeks guaranteed, the hourly rate guaranteed, and the weekly hours guaranteed each of these individuals. During the year it would be essential that the employer file periodical wage reports, containing full details as to the number of weeks worked by each individual, the weekly hours worked and the wages earned by each, together with a listing of all "unguaranteed weeks." The Commission would then check these wage reports against each individual's guaranty to determine whether the employer was or was not fulfilling his obligations. Without some such procedure as this, the Commission would be forced to rely on the complaints of employees to prevent violation of guaranties. When the employer gives the individual notice to the Commission, he should give a copy of such notice to the employee. Unless such notice is given the employee in advance each year, as well as being filed with the Commission, the terms of the guaranty are so indefinite as to make the plan virtually unenforceable.

Another fact which must be considered is that many employers do not keep such records as would permit ready audit of the fulfillment of their individual guaranties. Such records, in order to permit easy audit, should be on an individual employment record basis and should show the weekly earnings of the individual for each week of the guaranty year. Entirely aside from the audit question, it hardly seems conceivable that employers can actually supervise and control their liability under individual guaranties unless they do maintain separate individual records showing the status of each individual's guaranty for the guaranty year to date. Therefore, it would be necessary for each guaranteeing employer to maintain individual weekly employment records to be posted each week with earnings of each individual employee. This would be necessary because of the likelihood that an employer might accidentally become liable for guaranteed wages to a worker. This could occur where an employer hires a worker during the first week of January, for instance, and does not need the services of another supplementary worker until twelve weeks have elapsed. At that time the employer hires this worker again. Due to the fact that the twelve consecutive calendar week probationary period for this worker has elapsed, the employer becomes liable for forty weeks of wages for this worker. This same situation would apply if a worker was employed during any two weeks within a year which are more than twelve weeks apart.

The arbitrary manner in which the liability of the employer is fixed is worthy of consideration. Under this plan the employer incurs the maximum liability with respect to the guaranty immediately

upon the thirteenth week after hiring a worker. The liability under the guaranteed employment plan is limited only by the amount of the employer's guaranteed pay roll. If unforeseen events should force an employer to shut down or sharply curtail his operations, it is entirely possible that he might be obliged to pay out more to fulfill his guaranty than he would pay for services rendered during the year. This is in contrast with straight compliance with the Unemployment Compensation Law where the employer's liability is strictly limited to 2.7% of actual wages payable.

This provision for guaranteed employment accounts in the Florida Law is not a compulsory provision upon employers of the State - it only becomes compulsory when an employer submits a plan to the Commission and the plan is approved. In other words, the employer would voluntarily have to elect to operate under this provision. The idea of guaranteed employment plans in connection with state unemployment compensation laws apparently obtained its impetus from the guaranteed wage plans developed by several large employers throughout the country. There is, however, a considerable difference between these wage plans and the statutory plan.

It would appear that the tasks of checking up on all guaranteed and unguaranteed weeks, of promulgating a new set of rules and regulations, and of developing separate administrative procedures for the employers who may wish to adopt such a scheme would be enormous. All this will involve a greatly increased cost of administration. Indications are that this added cost would be far out of proportion to the number of persons affected by the guaranteed employment scheme. Moreover, with budgets strictly limited, as they must be under present appropriations, it is difficult to see how guaranteed employment plans can be administered without seriously impairing the efficient administration of the standard provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law. It is also difficult to see how any employer can gain in any manner by operating under such a guaranteed employment plan as would be required under the provisions of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law or the Social Security Act.

INITIAL CLAIMS RISE SHARPLY

The number of initial claims for unemployment compensation filed during June by Florida's unemployed workers increased greatly over those filed during May. The June total was 14,570, nearly 5,000 more than the 9,849 recorded during May. This constituted a rise of 47.9%.

Practically all local office areas contributed to the increase, the citrus and vegetable producing areas showing very heavy increases and most of the other sections showing lesser rises.

Extraordinary was the 374.8% increase recorded by Panama City. This gain was almost wholly due to a labor dispute in a large paper mill in the area. Most of the workers returned to their jobs soon after filing their initial claims, consequently an increase in the continued claim load will not result.

Fort Pierce, Arcadia, Orlando, Leesburg and Lakeland all more than doubled their claim load of the previous month. These increases were due directly to the seasonal lay-offs of citrus and vegetable packing and canning workers and to the filing of claims by workers already separated whose benefit years were expiring.

INITIAL CLAIMS FILED - BY LOCAL OFFICE

JANUARY 1939 THROUGH JUNE 1940

	JAN. 1939 THROUGH JUNE 1940	PER CENT OF TOTAL - 1939 AND 1940	JUNE 1940	MAY 1940	% CHANGE JUNE 1940 OVER MAY 1940	% CHANGE JUNE 1940 OVER JUNE 1939
STATE TOTAL	169,551	100.00	14,570	9,849	+ 47.9	+ 20.0
ARCADIA	2,742	1.62	387	123	+214.6	- 21.8
BRADENTON	2,693	1.59	200	108	+ 85.2	- 15.0
DAYTONA BEACH	1,898	.12	106	117	- 8.4	- 24.8
FORT LAUDERDALE	2,293	.35	146	170	- 14.1	- 28.1
FORT MYERS	1,644	.97	91	75	+ 21.3	- 30.6
FORT PIERCE	2,518	1.49	492	115	+327.8	+ 72.0
GAINESVILLE	2,761	1.63	187	117	+ 59.8	- 29.7
JACKSONVILLE	16,242	9.58	964	941	+ 2.4	- 0.1
KEY WEST	857	0.51	20	21	- 4.8	- 70.2
LAKE CITY	1,421	0.84	154	149	+ 3.3	+413.3
LAKELAND	10,908	6.44	1,634	798	+104.8	+ 62.9
LEESBURG	5,334	3.15	480	84	+150.0	- 28.2
MARIANNA	3,050	1.80	140	143	- 2.1	- 11.9
MIAMI	20,151	11.89	1,464	1,538	- 4.8	- 3.1
OCALA	3,016	1.78	343	203	+ 69.0	+ 49.1
ORLANDO	14,006	8.26	2,148	721	+197.9	+ 32.1
PANAMA CITY	2,319	1.37	489	103	+374.8	+294.3
PENSACOLA	3,777	2.23	212	262	- 19.1	- 17.2
ST. AUGUSTINE	1,475	0.87	75	73	+ 2.7	- 29.3
ST. PETERSBURG	4,981	2.94	455	430	+ 5.9	+ 32.7
TALLAHASSEE	6,149	3.63	526	325	+ 61.8	+ 46.9
TAMPA	27,293	16.05	1,382	1,211	+ 89.1	+ 25.8
WEST PALM BEACH	4,970	2.93	380	147	+ 6.5	+ 21.8
WINTER HAVEN	12,511	7.38	1,106	821	+ 34.7	+ 38.2
LIABLE STATE REC'D IN CENTRAL OFFICE	14,542	8.58	1,009	1,234	- 18.2	+ 34.0

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS RISE SLIGHTLY

The 74,374 waiting period and continued claims (combined) filed during June constituted a rise of 1.9% over the May 1940 total of 72,953. All local offices maintained a fairly steady number of these claims, when compared to May 1940, although there were a few sizeable increases and several smaller decreases.

Fort Pierce's 61.6% rise was the highest recorded during the month. Bradenton and Leesburg were second and third with increases of 53.8% and 39.0% respectively.

In comparing June 1940 with the same month of 1939 we again find a small increase for the current year. Although the similarity of the totals would indicate only slight changes, there were actually many marked fluctuations in the different local office areas.

Lake City with an increase of 258.9% showed the most notable change of any of the local offices. Fort Pierce had the second largest increase, 183.2%; St. Petersburg and Gainesville were third with an increase of 60.9% each.

Further comparisons of June 1940 and June 1939 showed several sharp decreases. Key West dropped 67.4%, Leesburg, 46.4%, and Daytona Beach, 32.7%.

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS (COMBINED)
JUNE 1939 AND MAY AND JUNE 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	JUNE 1940		JUNE 1939		% CHANGE JUNE 1940 OVER JUNE 1939	% CHANGE JUNE 1940 OVER MAY 1940
	TOTAL CLAIMS	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL CLAIMS	% OF TOTAL		
STATE TOTAL	74,374	100.00	72,455	100.00	+ 2.6	+ 1.9
ARCADIA	1,319	1.77	1,713	2.36	- 23.0	+ 32.8
BRADENTON	1,183	1.59	1,756	2.42	- 32.7	+ 53.8
DAYTONA BEACH	728	0.98	1,082	1.49	- 32.7	- 4.4
FORT LAUDERDALE	845	1.14	791	1.09	+ 6.8	- 0.1
FORT MYERS	583	0.78	385	0.53	+ 51.4	- 7.8
FORT PIERCE	997	1.34	352	0.49	+ 183.2	+ 61.6
GAINESVILLE	625	0.84	575	0.79	+ 8.7	- 24.7
JACKSONVILLE	8,920	12.00	5,738	7.92	+ 55.4	- 8.0
KEY WEST	133	0.18	409	0.56	- 67.4	- 8.0
LAKE CITY	682	0.92	190	0.26	+ 258.9	+ 1.8
LAKELAND	6,212	8.36	6,992	9.65	- 11.2	+ 28.6
LEESBURG	1,892	2.54	3,536	4.88	- 46.4	+ 39.0
MARIANNA	1,114	1.50	1,428	1.97	- 22.0	- 24.4
MIAMI	1,147	1.54	9,975	13.77	+ 11.7	- 5.7
OCALA	1,447	1.95	1,482	2.05	- 2.3	- 0.1
ORLANDO	5,358	7.21	5,264	7.26	+ 1.8	+ 7.9
PANAMA CITY	626	0.84	1,062	1.47	- 41.1	- 9.9
PENSACOLA	1,769	2.38	1,634	2.25	+ 8.2	- 9.8
ST. AUGUSTINE	721	0.97	538	0.74	+ 34.0	- 5.8
ST. PETERSBURG	3,119	4.20	1,939	2.68	+ 60.9	+ 0.9
TALLAHASSEE	3,150	4.24	3,223	4.45	- 2.2	+ 30.0
TAMPA	6,442	8.67	7,523	10.40	- 14.3	+ 20.6
WEST PALM BEACH	2,245	3.02	2,567	3.54	- 12.6	+ 1.7
WINTER HAVEN	5,750	7.73	8,190	11.30	- 29.8	+ 59.4
LIABLE STATE CLAIMS						
REC'D CENTRAL OFFICE	6,727	9.05	5,108	7.05	+ 31.7	- 10.7

AGENT STATE CLAIMS* DOWN 17.6 PER CENT

The June total of 9,426 agent state claims (IB-1's and IB-2's) was a drop of 17.6% from the 11,440 received during May. Initial Claims (IB-1's) dropped 22.1% from 1,365 to 1,063 while Continued Claims (IB-2's) dropped 17% from 10,075 to 8,363.

IB-1's

Miami, which regularly accounts for more agent state claims than any other office, showed the greatest decrease in the State as it dropped from 555 to 373. Thirteen of the twenty-five offices throughout the State showed decreases from their May figures. The locations of these offices indicate that the end of the tourist season is directly responsible for much of the decrease.

IB-2's

IB-2's filed during June fell largely as a result of the decrease in IB-1's filed during May. Another reason for the decrease is the return of claimants to their home states. The decrease in June IB-1's indicates a further decrease in the number of IB-2's which will be filed during July.

AGENT STATE CLAIMS BY LOCAL OFFICE, MAY AND JUNE 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	IB - 1's			IB - 2's		
	JUNE 1940	MAY 1940	% CHANGE JUNE OVER MAY 1940	JUNE 1940	MAY 1940	% CHANGE JUNE OVER MAY 1940
STATE TOTAL	1,063	1,365	- 22.1	8,363	10,075	- 17.0
ARCADIA	6	6	.0	30	51	- 41.2
BRADENTON	9	20	- 55.0	144	187	- 23.0
DAYTONA BEACH	32	46	- 30.4	274	343	- 20.1
FORT LAUDERDALE	29	39	- 25.6	172	220	- 21.8
FORT MYERS	12	9	+ 33.3	35	30	+ 16.7
FORT PIERCE	10	10	.0	65	61	+ 6.6
GAINESVILLE	8	11	- 27.3	61	62	- 1.6
JACKSONVILLE	89	107	- 16.8	838	907	- 7.6
KEY WEST	3	3	.0	28	36	- 22.2
LAKE CITY	11	8	+ 37.5	46	36	+ 27.8
LAKELAND	31	40	- 22.5	224	234	- 4.3
LEESBURG	14	12	+ 16.7	122	137	- 10.9
MARIANNA	31	28	+ 10.7	224	209	+ 7.2
MIAMI	373	555	- 32.8	3,272	4,251	- 23.0
OCALA	5	5	.0	97	116	- 16.4
ORLANDO	69	68	+ 1.5	466	506	- 7.9
PANAMA CITY	22	14	+ 57.1	106	108	- 1.9
PENSACOLA	34	63	- 46.0	316	355	- 11.0
ST. AUGUSTINE	14	21	- 33.3	83	76	+ 15.8
ST. PETERSBURG	71	97	- 26.8	467	676	- 30.9
TALLAHASSEE	14	34	- 58.8	85	107	- 5.6
TAMPA	26	27	- 1.0	758	798	- 5.0
WEST PALM BEACH	61	50	+ 22.0	342	445	- 23.1
WINTER HAVEN	19	25	- 24.0	103	124	- 16.9

* AGENT STATE CLAIMS ARE OF TWO TYPES: IB-1's, WHICH ARE INITIAL OR ORIGINAL CLAIMS AND IB-2's, WHICH ARE EITHER WAITING PERIOD OR CONTINUED (COMPENSABLE) CLAIMS.

Construction Industry Leads in Employment

During the month of June the construction industry regained top place among all industries in employment of workers registered with the public employment offices. Employment in this industry increased 15.5% over May from 503 for that month to 591 for June. Domestic Service, which led all others during May, fell 22.8% from 659 to 509 and ranked second for June in the number of jobs filled with applicants obtained through the service. The trade groups showed little change from the previous period and was made up in a large part of agricultural packing house placements. The inclusion of eating and drinking places and filling stations under the wholesale and retail trade group resulted in the apparent increase in this figure. This increase, however, is offset by a corresponding decrease in the service industry group due to the removal of the two industries mentioned above from the service group. In the future, eating and drinking places and filling stations will be included under trade rather than under service industries so that accurate month-to-month comparisons and trends might be obtained. Manufacturing placed fourth among industries and accounted for 287 of the June placements. The service industries, exclusive of eating and drinking establishments and filling stations, accounted for 172 placements during the month.

Physical Labor Workers Predominant among Occupations

The physical labor and service worker groups traded places during June as compared with May in the number of jobs obtained through the employment service. The service worker group, which led all other groups in May with 38.6% of the total placements, ranked second in June with 33.7% of the placements for that month. At the same time, the physical labor group, having placed second during May with 34.1% of the placements, moved into first place in June with 38.0% of the total. This may be accounted for in a large part by the drop in activity among the service industries and the predominance of the construction industry in the industrial distribution of placements for June. The construction industry for the most part employs workers from the physical labor group, while the service industries use service workers of all types. Craftsmen, with 8.4% of the total, continued in third place among occupations. Agricultural packing house placements advanced the production (semi-skilled) group from sixth place for May to fourth place for June with 7.9% of the total placements.

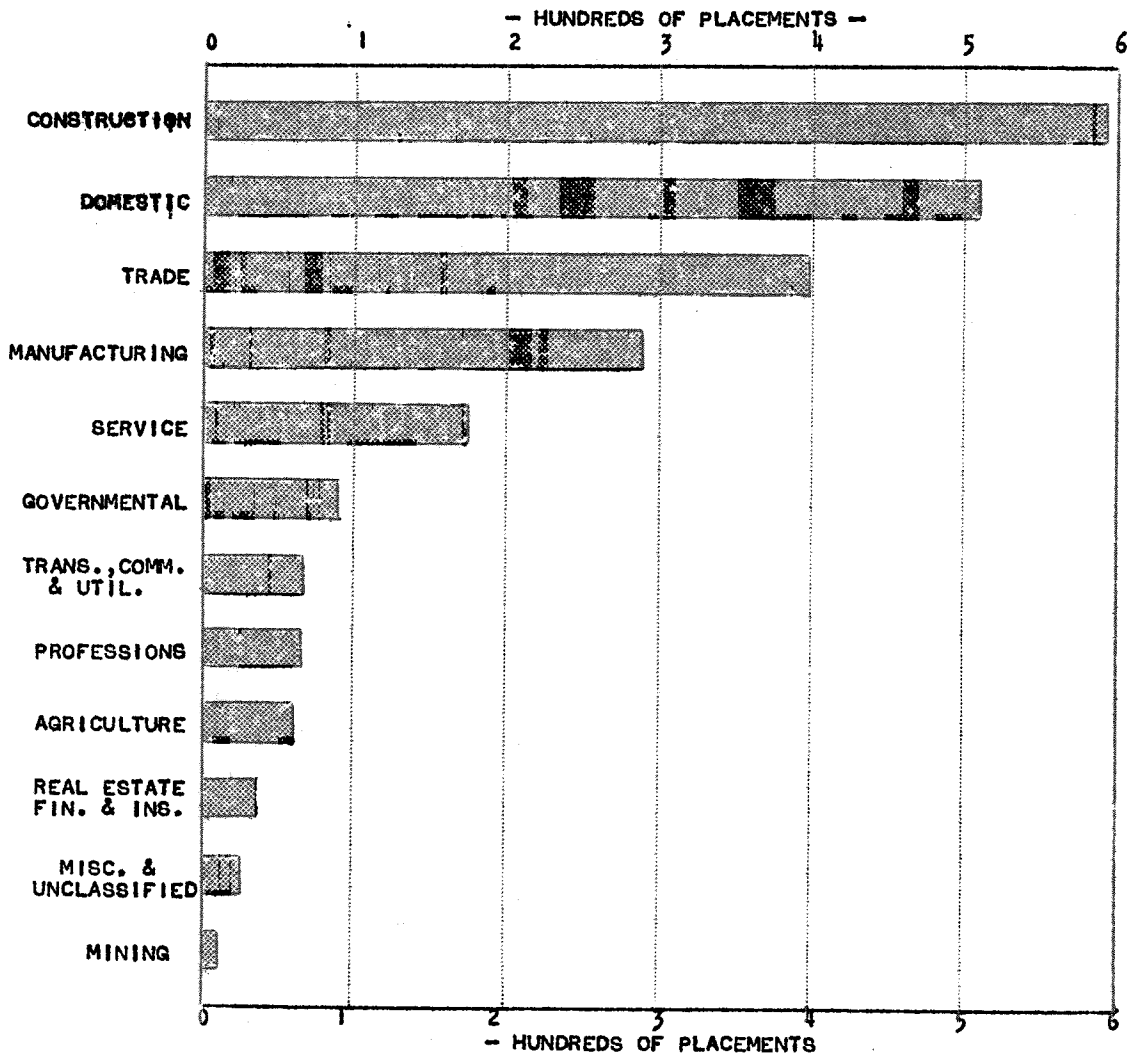
Youth Placements Account for 13.7% of Total

The placements for June found the youths under 21 years of age accounting for 13.7% of the total placements. This represents an increase in this group of 1.7% over May in per cent of total placements. The ten-year group 20 to 29 accounted for approximately 40% of the total for the month with 905 of the applicants placed falling under that group. Within the group itself, 55.6% of the persons placed fell in the lower five year group from 20 to 24 years of age. This shows a definite predominance of employment among the young workers at the present time.

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
JUNE 1940**

INDUSTRY GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANTS	VETERANS
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTAL	2,303	1,522	995	527	781	471	310	360	69
AGRICULTURE, ETC.	59	53	14	39	6	1	5	11	2
MINING	11	11	10	1	—	—	—	9	—
CONSTRUCTION	591	585	471	114	6	3	3	84	24
MANUFACTURING	287	197	161	36	90	56	34	97	83
TRANS., COMM., UTIL.	64	59	12	47	5	2	3	18	3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	397	257	150	107	140	94	46	58	14
REAL ESTATE, FIN. & INS.	36	19	10	9	17	9	8	6	—
SERVICE	172	91	59	32	81	51	30	39	5
PROFESSIONS	64	28	20	8	26	13	13	8	3
MISCELLANEOUS	25	24	9	15	1	—	1	1	3
DOMESTIC	509	105	14	91	404	239	165	22	4
GOVERNMENTAL	88	83	65	18	5	3	2	7	1

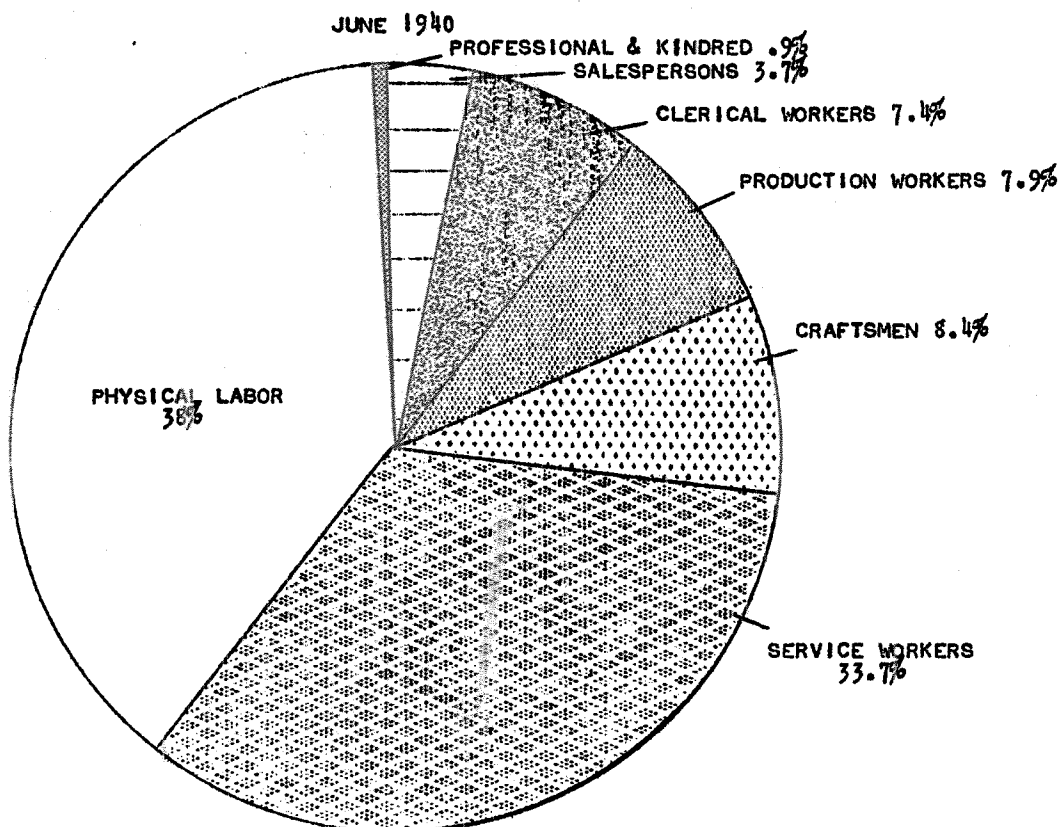
**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
JUNE 1940**



**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
JUNE 1940**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NUMBER MEN & WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			TOTAL CLAIMANTS PLACED	TOTAL VETS PLACED
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTAL	2,303	1,522	995	527	781	471	310	360	69
PROF. & KINDRED	20	16	11	5	4	1	3	4	3
PROFESSIONAL	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL	6	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1
TECHNICIANS	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
ADMINISTRATIVE	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	2
SALESPERSONS	85	54	46	8	31	9	22	17	4
INSIDE	33	27	24	3	6	4	2	6	2
OUTSIDE	24	12	8	4	12	1	8	6	2
RELATED	28	15	11	1	13	1	12	4	1
CLERICAL WORKERS	170	56	24	32	114	62	52	26	1
MACHINE	19	1	1	1	9	6	3	3	1
NON-MACHINE	151	56	24	32	95	56	39	23	1
SERVICE WORKERS	775	246	134	112	529	322	207	58	1
PERSONAL (DOM.)	420	26	5	21	394	235	159	6	1
PERSONAL (INST.)	272	137	105	32	135	87	48	40	7
MAINTENANCE	83	83	24	59	1	1	1	12	1
CRAFTSMEN	193	174	88	86	19	1	1	44	16
PRODUCTION WORKERS	183	111	63	48	72	54	18	41	9
MACHINE	42	29	18	11	13	3	8	8	2
MANUAL	141	82	45	37	59	41	18	33	7
PHYSICAL LABOR	877	865	626	239	122	4	118	170	28
HEAVY	827	813	596	220	114	1	113	151	27
LIGHT	50	46	30	16	4	4	1	16	1

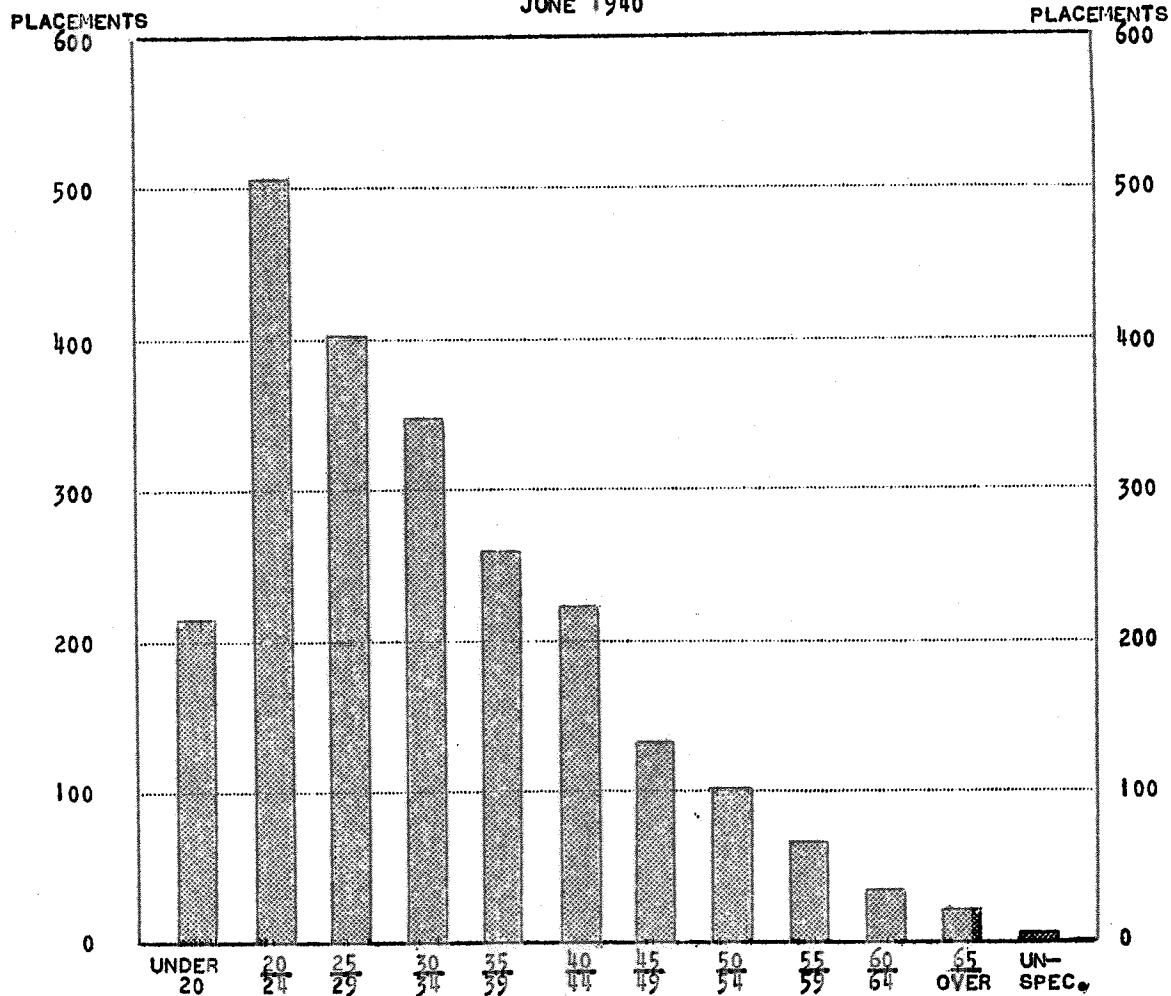
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PLACEMENTS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, COLOR, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL MEN AND WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANTS	VETERANS
		TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER		
STATE TOTAL	2,303	1,522	787	735	781	417	364	360	69
UNDER 16	7	5	4	1	2	1	2	1	1
16 AND 17	45	29	21	8	16	9	7	1	1
18 AND 19	162	88	65	23	74	44	30	1	1
20	102	59	42	17	43	23	19	1	1
21 TO 24	402	257	154	103	145	83	52	1	1
25 TO 29	401	268	109	59	133	77	56	1	1
30 TO 34	348	229	97	53	116	65	51	1	1
35 TO 39	258	182	86	35	76	43	33	1	1
40 TO 44	222	154	67	37	68	39	29	1	1
45 TO 49	222	152	48	37	40	19	21	1	1
50 TO 54	100	73	37	18	27	15	12	1	1
55 TO 59	66	41	29	11	19	11	8	1	1
60 TO 64	34	21	15	6	13	8	5	1	1
65 AND OVER	20	14	10	4	6	4	2	1	1
UNSPECIFIED	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
JUNE 1940**



No Significant Change in Veterans Activities

The month of June saw very little change in veterans activities throughout the State as compared with the previous month. Exactly the same number of new applications were reported for June as were reported for May. Miami reported 91 to lead all other offices for the month. Jacksonville showed an increase in new veteran applications from 44 to 70 while the Miami figure represented a 19% drop from the 113 reported for May.

There were 69 veteran placements reported during June as compared with 68 reported during May. There was, however, an increase in the number of private placements of veterans from 46 to 53 and a drop in public placements from 22 to 16.

The fact that there was no sizeable change in applications, renewals and placements of veterans during the month, together with the fact that there was a noticeable drop in the number of veteran registrations canceled, resulted in a slight increase in the veteran active file from 2,925 to 3,008.

The largest veteran file is reported by Miami with 669 veteran registrants in that office. Jacksonville reported the second largest with 552, followed by St. Petersburg with 316, Pensacola with 267 and Tampa with 208. Ocala, with only 13, reported the smallest active file of veterans in the State.

VETERAN ACTIVITIES FOR JUNE 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS	REGULAR RENEWALS	PLACEMENTS		CANCEL-LATIONS	ACTIVE FILE - JUNE 30
			PRIVATE	PUBLIC		
STATE TOTAL	318	258	53	16	462	3,008
ARCADIA	10	14	1	1	1	85
BRADENTON	7	11	1	1	1	15
DAYTONA BEACH	7	9	2	1	1	26
FORT LAUDERDALE	3	7	1	1	1	60
FORT MYERS	3	7	1	1	1	39
FORT PIERCE	1	11	1	1	1	31
GAINESVILLE	2	14	3	1	1	29
JACKSONVILLE	70	25	7	4	4	552
KEY WEST	1	4	1	2	1	56
LAKE CITY	2	1	1	1	1	39
LAKELAND	10	1	1	1	4	65
LEESBURG	2	5	4	1	1	87
MARIANNA	9	3	1	6	1	86
MIAMI	91	57	12	1	179	669
OCALA	1	1	2	1	6	13
ORLANDO	6	25	1	1	3	110
PANAMA CITY	1	1	1	1	2	32
PENSACOLA	12	12	2	1	1	267
ST. AUGUSTINE	5	2	7	1	3	71
ST. PETERSBURG	21	12	1	1	31	316
TALLAHASSEE	4	4	1	1	8	30
TAMPA	35	43	7	1	181	208
WEST PALM BEACH	12	7	4	1	12	52
WINTER HAVEN	7	6	1	1	1	57

CHANGE IN STATUS OF FUND

With the passage of the Railroad Unemployment Compensation Law by the Congress, all railroad employers became liable under the Federal act instead of under the acts of the States. At the same time provision was made that contributions collected by the States from railroad employers during prior periods be transferred from the State accounts to the account of the Railroad Retirement Board as soon as state laws were amended to allow such transfer. The 1939 Florida Legislature incorporated such a provision in the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law permitting the Commission to make the transfer.

The change in liability occurred July 1, 1939 but the amount of contributions to be transferred was to be determined at a later date. It was determined that 39 railroads had contributed to the Florida fund a total of \$1,235,092.01. This amount plus interest brought the amount to be transferred to \$1,342,916.43. The United States Treasury Department has not yet effected the transfer so that this amount still remains to the credit of the Florida fund and is currently drawing interest. When the transfer is finally made, this interest will probably also be transferred.

The Status of Fund chart has not during prior months shown that this amount was to be transferred. This month, however, the chart has been changed for statistical purposes since it is believed that this presents a more nearly correct picture. Although the transfer has not actually been made, this amount to be transferred is technically not available to the Commission for the payment of benefits.

Payments Exceed Collections by \$440,848.45

June, being the last month in the second calendar quarter, fell far behind April and May in collections while the amount of benefit payments increased over these months. The amount collected during June was only \$64,060.22. Payments during that month amounted to \$504,908.67 -- \$440,848.45 more than collections. This amount was drawn from the Fund which had been built up from collections made during 1937 and 1938, when no payments were made, and months in 1939 and 1940 during which collections exceeded benefit payments.

The use of some of the reserve in the Fund is not to be considered as an abnormal procedure. It was for just such conditions as those experienced during June that the reserve was accumulated.

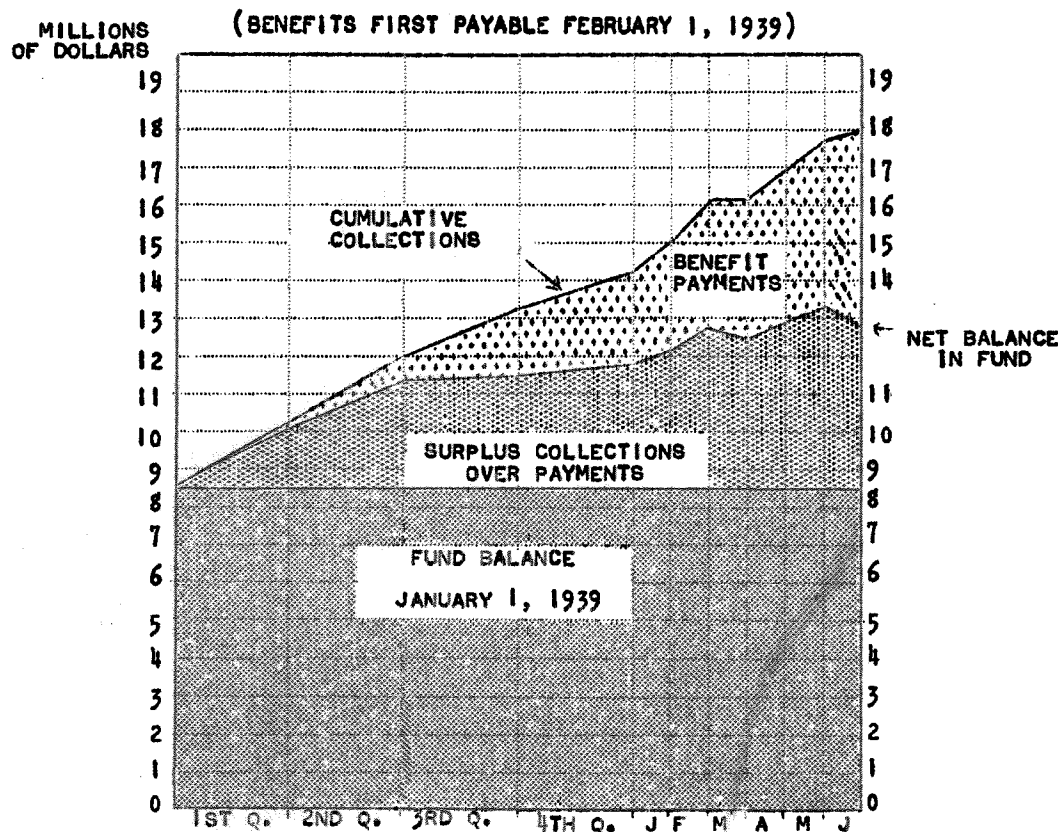
Next month, the first in the third calendar quarter, will see a large increase in collections, probably exceeding the amount of benefit payments.

CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND *
COLLECTIONS AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

PERIOD	NET COLLECTIONS	BENEFITS PAID	BALANCE ALL FUNDS
1937 & 1938	\$8,471,732.58	—	\$8,471,732.58
1939:			
FIRST QUARTER	1,878,431.63	\$247,360.32	10,102,803.89
SECOND QUARTER	1,705,070.67	527,847.00	11,280,027.56
THIRD QUARTER	1,626,174.29	1,588,654.70	11,317,547.15
FOURTH QUARTER	1,551,463.16	1,140,250.43	11,728,759.88
1940:			
JANUARY	920,893.18	375,872.83	12,273,780.23
FEBRUARY	905,263.62	340,742.38	12,838,301.47
MARCH	1,470,344.00	381,665.73	12,501,106.08
APRIL	878,001.03	424,791.04	12,654,316.07
MAY	800,870.04	475,031.87	13,220,154.24
JUNE	64,060.22	504,908.67	12,839,305.79

* REVISED TO JUNE 29, 1940

CHANGES IN STATUS OF THE FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND DURING 1939-1940



EXPLANATION OF GRAPH:

1. THE DARK RECTANGLE FORMING THE BASE FOR THE REST OF THE CHART REPRESENTS THE COLLECTIONS WHICH WENT INTO THE FUND DURING 1937 AND 1938. THERE WERE NO BENEFIT PAYMENTS DURING THIS PERIOD.
 2. THE SHADED AREA (JUST ABOVE THE FUND BALANCE) REPRESENTS THE CUMULATIVE EXCESS OF COLLECTIONS OVER BENEFIT PAYMENTS.
 3. THE LIGHT PORTION (AT THE TOP) REPRESENTS THE AMOUNT PAID OUT IN BENEFITS.
- AT FIRST GLANCE IT MIGHT SEEM THAT THE BALANCE IN THE FUND AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 18 MILLION DOLLARS; CLOSER SCRUTINY WILL REVEAL THAT THIS IS ACTUALLY THE TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED. FROM THESE COLLECTIONS MUST BE DEDUCTED BENEFIT PAYMENTS, IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT THE NET BALANCE IN THE FUND.

FIELD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The previous reports of the Field Service Section activities carried by the Monthly Statistical Bulletin have been concerned with the established procedures as set up for the Field Service Section personnel in the actual administration of the Unemployment Compensation Law, and the greater part of the functions of the Field Service Section which may be classified as "established". However, there are services rendered by the Section to employers and to employees that cannot be designated as routine or regularly prescribed functions.

For instance, the Field Deputies are always available to any persons who may wish an explanation of the Law and its many ramifications. So eager to assist such groups is the Field Service Section, that the deputies voluntarily contact luncheon clubs, merchants' associations, labor unions and others, requesting permission to discuss and explain the program.

As an added effort to serve the employer, the employee and the public, the Agency maintains twelve field offices strategically located throughout the State where interested persons may secure reports, explanations or any other assistance they may desire. In order that administrative costs may be kept at a minimum, these field offices, with one exception, are located within the local offices of the Florida State Employment Service. The deputy serving the Tallahassee area operates out of the Central Office rather than the local office of the Employment Service.

The locations of the field offices of the Unemployment Compensation Division are listed below:

133 South Pleasant Street
Gainesville

8-10 East Bay Street
Jacksonville

215 South Tennessee Avenue
Lakeland

231 $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast 1st Street
Miami

Jefferson and Magnolia Streets
Ocala

22 East Pine Street
Orlando

4th and Luverne Streets
Panama City

400 South Palafox Street
Pensacola

411 Ninth Street, North
St. Petersburg

Old Leon High School Building
Tallahassee

301 Franklin Street
Tampa

123 Datura Street
West Palm Beach

Any person desiring information concerning the Unemployment Compensation Program may communicate with the UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FIELD DEPUTY at any of the above addresses.

During June 166 Reports to Determine Liability were received. Of these 111 (66.9%) were found to be liable and 18 became liable voluntarily. This same period saw the removal from the liability rolls of the Unemployment Compensation Division, 98 employers. The number of liable employers at the end of June totalled 6,607 of whom 5,940 were liable under the Act and 667 through voluntary election.

There were 1,420 investigations requested of the Field Service Section and 1,465 completed, during June. The excess of investigations completed over those requested, reduced the number which were pending on June 1 by 45, bringing the total number now pending from 1,215 to 1,170.

LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED AND DETERMINATION OF EMPLOYER STATUS - JUNE 1940

A. LIABILITY REPORTS		
1. ACCUMULATIVE NUMBER LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED (JULY 1937 - JUNE 1940)	29,350	
2. LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED DURING MONTH	166	
3. TOTAL END OF MONTH (SUM OF ITEMS 1 AND 2)	29,516	
B. LIABLE EMPLOYERS		
4. ACCUMULATIVE NUMBER EMPLOYERS LIABLE BEGINNING OF MONTH	6,576	
5. EMPLOYERS DECLARED LIABLE UNDER ACT DURING MONTH	111	
6. EMPLOYERS ELECTING LIABILITY DURING MONTH	18	
7. TOTAL END OF MONTH (SUM OF ITEMS 4, 5, AND 6)	6,705	
8. EMPLOYERS REMOVED FROM LIABILITY ROLLS DURING MONTH	98	
9. EMPLOYERS LIABLE AT END OF MONTH (ITEM 7 MINUS ITEM 8)	6,607	
A. LIABLE UNDER ACT	5,940	
B. LIABLE BY VOLUNTARY ELECTION	667	

FIELD SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS JUNE 1940

	LIABILITY INVESTIGATIONS*	CLAIMS** INVESTIGATIONS	INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS***	TOTAL
BROUGHT FORWARD JUNE 1, 1940	685	302	228	1,215
REQUESTED JUNE 1940	766	459	195	1,420
COMPLETED JUNE 1940	713	471	281	1,465
PENDING JUNE 30, 1940	738	290	142	1,170

* LIABILITY INVESTIGATION - ASSIGNMENTS TO DETERMINE STATUS OF EMPLOYING UNITS NOT YET REPORTED OR TO RECHECK BORDER-LINE CASES.

** CLAIMS INVESTIGATION - ASSIGNMENTS TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS SURROUNDING CLAIMANTS' SEPARATION FROM EMPLOYMENT IN INSTANCES WHERE CLAIMS ARE PROTECTED.

*** INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS - REQUESTS FOR QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF CLAIMANTS WHOSE EMPLOYERS HAVE NOT REPORTED WAGES.

APPEALS TRIBUNAL ACTIVITIES

During the six month period beginning January 1 and ending June 30, 1940 there were 299 appeals cases received by the Appeals Tribunal. The number of these appeals received during the several months of this period varied from the low of 20 during January to the high of 90 during May.

Accounting for more than all other combined causes was "Wage Record Conflicts" under which 161, or 53.8%, of the total number were classified. This classification includes all cases in which the claimant contended that he had earned more wages in covered employment than were shown on the employer's report of wages, which report is submitted to the Unemployment Compensation Division with wages being used as the basis for computing eligibility, weekly benefit amount, and duration of benefits.

In only one month, May, did any other reason exceed "Wage Record Conflicts". That month there were 33 appeals filed under "Labor Dispute" and 31 under "Conflicts". This was an abnormal condition, brought on by a dispute in a manufacturing plant which resulted in a strike. Many of the striking workers filed claims for unemployment compensation and were declared ineligible. These workers filed appeals, but most of them returned to work, with the settlement of the labor dispute, before hearing the decision of the Tribunal.

Next in importance were "Voluntary Leaving" with 14.4%, "Discharge Cases-Misconduct" with 11.4% and "Availability" with 5.0% of the total.

Of minor importance were the other three classifications of appeals - "Suitable Work", "Filing of Claims" and "Registration" - the combined totals of which equalled less than 2.5% of the total for the period.

CLASSIFICATION OF APPEALS RECEIVED FROM JANUARY 1, 1940
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940, BY TYPE OF QUESTION INVOLVED

MONTH	TOTAL REC'D.	FILING OF CLAIMS	REGISTRA- TION	AVAIL- BILITY	WAGE RECORD CONFLICTS	VOLUN- TARY LEAVING	DISCHARGE CASES - MISCONDUCT	SUIT- ABLE WORK	LABOR DIS- PUTE
JAN.	20	-	-	2	12	2	4	-	-
FEB.	28	-	-	2	19	4	2	1	-
MAR.	60	-	-	3	42	6	5	-	4
APR.	38	1	1	2	22	8	2	-	2
MAY	90	-	-	4	31	13	8	1	33
JUNE	63	1	-	2	35	10	13	2	-
TOTAL	299	2	1	15	161	43	34	4	39

Although there were 299 claimants directly concerned by the appeals received by the Appeals Tribunal during the first six months of 1940, there were actually only 250 cases. This was true because in some cases one appeal covered several claimants whose appeals were based on the same facts and would be settled by one decision.

Of the 250 actual appeals received, 228 (91.2%) were filed by claimants, 21 (8.4%) by employers and 1 (0.4%) by Commission deputies. The number of claimant appeals will always exceed employer appeals. The employer has occasion to appeal only when a matter of disqualification is involved. The claimant, however, may have occasion to appeal (a) because of allegedly missing wage credits, (b) because of determination of amount and duration of benefits and (c) because of assessed disqualification.

In 69 (50.7%) of the 136 cases in which decisions were rendered, the decision of the deputy was affirmed. In these cases it was decided by the Appeals Tribunal that the original determination of the deputy was correct. The deputies' decision was reversed in 43 (31.6%) of the cases as investigation showed the original (deputies') decision was in error due to the fact that full information was not available at the time of the decision. The Appeals Examiner found that disqualifications imposed in 24 (17.7%) of the deputies' decisions were excessive. In these cases the Examiner modified the deputies' decision.

During the six month period, 22 appellants withdrew their appeals and 24 appeals were dismissed by the Appeals Examiner. There were 91 cases pending disposal on June 30.

SUMMARY OF APPEALS HANDLED FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Number of Appeals Received:	Cases	Claimants
Filed by Claimants	228	245
Filed by Employers	21	21
Filed by Commission Deputies	1	33
Total	250	299
Number of Decisions Rendered:		
Number of Deputies' Decisions Affirmed	69	70
Number of Deputies' Decisions Reversed	43	45
Number of Deputies' Decisions Modified	24	70
Total	136	185
Number of Appeals Withdrawn by Appellants	22	22
Number of Appeals Dismissed by Examiner	24	24
Number of Appeals Pending Disposal June 30, 1940	91	93

A CLAIMANT APPEALS

The following is an actual case taken from the files of the Appeals Examiner.

In this case the claims deputy had found the claimant eligible, but had disqualified her for not being able and available for work.

After due notice to the parties, hearing was held at Macclenny, Florida, on June 11, 1940. The claimant appeared with her attorney. The employer was not represented.

CONTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES:

Claimant contended that she was able and available for work but that a job offered her by the Employment Office which would have paid for full-time employment less than her weekly benefit amount was not suitable work. The employer entered no contentions but advised that claimant quit voluntarily.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Claim was filed on April 24, 1940. Initial determination was dated May 11, 1940.

Claimant was formerly employed as a packer in a cigar factory owned and operated by the employer at Jacksonville, Florida. She had been so employed for five or six years prior to her separation from work. From the evidence it is found that claimant had good cause for leaving her employment because the work was too heavy for her in her physical condition. For some time prior to her separation she had been ill. Her condition was aggravated because she had to stand on her feet to perform her duties. Because of this trouble, she had to lose considerable time from her employment for several months prior to her separation from work. According to the advice of claimant's physician, there is nothing organically wrong with her, but she is just not able to continue in employment which requires her to be on her feet long hours at a time. Claimant is a young woman with a high school education and should be able to do some other types of work which would not require her to stand on her feet for long hours. Claimant testified that she had made up her mind to discontinue the type of work afforded by this employer and that she was now seeking employment in a different vocation. Because of a misunderstanding of the advice given in the Employment Office, claimant obtained from her physician a statement dated May 8, 1940, to the effect that claimant was not, at that time, able to work. The same physician on a later date gave his statement to the effect that claimant is able to do light work, but is unable to continue in employment of a laborious nature or where she would be required to stand on her feet for any considerable length of time. The claimant refused to accept a job offered her through the Employment Office on May 14, which would have paid her a salary of \$7.00 per week. Claimant has no experience in any employment other than her previous work at the cigar factory.

REASONS FOR DECISION:

Section 5-C of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law provides that an individual must be able to work and available for work before they may be entitled to receive benefits under the provisions of the Florida Statute. A consideration of the entire evidence in this case convinces this Examiner that claimant is able and

available for work in some new vocation such as a cashier, office girl, receptionist or similar positions where she would be allowed to perform her duties without being required to stand on her feet. While claimant has no work history in employment in any of these types of positions, she does have sufficient education and intelligence, as well as being young enough to adapt herself to some new type of work. Because of the claimant's misunderstanding of the requirements of the Florida Statute, she furnished the deputy with a statement from her physician to the effect that she was unable to work and her disqualification for not being able to work was properly made. Contact with this physician has convinced the Examiner that this statement was furnished by him under a misunderstanding of the requirements of the Florida Statute and that this physician does not and has not considered claimant physically unable to work, but that he has considered her and does consider her physically unable to return to her former employment.

Section 6-B of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Statute reads as follows:

"Section 6. An individual shall be disqualified for benefits--

"B. If the Commission finds that the employee has failed without good cause either to apply for available suitable work when so directed by the Employment Officer or the Commission, or to accept suitable work when offered to him by Employment Office, Commission or employer (employer offering the work shall notify the Commission in writing within the time prescribed by the Commission) or to return to his customary self-employment (if any) when so directed by the Commission, such disqualifications shall continue for the week in which such failure occurred and for not more than five weeks immediately following such week, and/or a reduction by not more than three weeks from the duration of benefits as determined by the Commission in each case."

From the above quoted section of the Statute, it will be seen that a claimant may be disqualified for refusing suitable employment. Ordinarily no individual should be disqualified for refusing a position which would pay for full-time employment substantially less than the weekly benefit amount to which the claimant might be entitled. In this case, however, we find that claimant's weekly benefit amount is based on her previous earnings in a type of work which she must discontinue and which she has testified she has decided to discontinue upon the advice of her physician. It would, therefore, seem that an offer of work to a claimant in these circumstances, in a new type of employment, where the individual must begin at the bottom, would be suitable as to salary if the salary offered is not substantially less than the prevailing wage for such work in the community where it is offered. The position offered this claimant was one which she was qualified to do and the salary was not substantially less than that prevailing in the community in which it was offered for similar types of employment. The claimant is not qualified, as to training and experience, to demand a salary equal to that formerly received by her from this employer, in any other type of employment. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Examiner that claimant failed to accept a suitable offer of work on May 14, 1940.

DECISION:

The decision of the deputy holding claimant not able and available for work is hereby reversed and it is held that claimant has been able and available for work since May 14, 1940, but it is further held that she failed without good cause to accept a suitable offer of work on May 14, 1940, and it is hereby ordered that she be disqualified for such failure for the week ending May 18 and the five weeks immediately thereafter.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL DECISION

**LOCAL OFFICES OF THE
FLORIDA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

